

MACHINISTS VOTE TO INDORSE BROWN AGAINST KÖNER

Stand by Action of State Federation's Executive Committee.

Local Unions in Newport News, Roanoke and Alexandria Hold Meetings and Pass Resolutions Favoring J. Thompson Brown and James B. Doherty.

Resolutions upholding the action of the executive committee of the State Federation of Labor in endorsing the candidacy of J. Thompson Brown, of Bedford County, as a candidate for Commissioner of Agriculture, were unanimously adopted by Richmond Machinists' Union No. 19, at a meeting held at Labor Temple last night. The resolutions were prepared by H. A. White, J. H. Sharp and J. E. Clements, as a committee. Similar resolutions were adopted by Arlington, Alexandria, Roanoke, Newport News and other points.

Union men generally have been much stirred over the controversy, which was precipitated by the Richmond Labor Day committee, of which John Hirschberg, a member of the Administrative Board and president of the Central Trades and Labor Council of Richmond, is chairman. Ten days ago the executive committee of the State Federation of Labor, meeting in Richmond in conference with an executive committee of the State Farmers' Union, adopted resolutions endorsing Mr. Brown. A week later the Richmond Labor Day committee severely censured this action, and resolutions condemning it as placing the unions in politics were passed by the Richmond Labor Day committee, of which John Hirschberg is chairman. After some hours of stormy debate the Central Trades and Labor Council on Sunday afternoon adopted a noncommittal resolution, deciding that the action of the State Federation executive committee was "not binding on any trades unionist in the city."

Both the meetings of the Central Trades and Labor Council on Sunday afternoon and of the Machinists' Union last night were executive, only the text of the resolutions adopted being given out.

It appears, however, that the Sunday meeting was a stormy affair, that the members of the Labor Day committee hoped to force through resolutions condemning the State Federation executive committee's action, and that the speakers indulged in a great amount of vituperative abuse of the press of Richmond. The final resolution was offered by Mr. Hirschberg and members of the State Federation executive committee had stated the reasons which led them to endorse Mr. Brown, and was adopted 22 to 10.

The resolution of the Machinists' Union last night, which was approved unanimously, and follows in full:

Whereas, The executive board of the Federation of Labor at a joint meeting with the executive board of the Farmers' Union, held July 11-12, saw fit to endorse the candidacy of John Thompson Brown, of Bedford County, for Commissioner of Agriculture, and,

Resolved, That the authority of said board to take such action has been questioned.

Be it resolved, That we, the Machinists' Union, No. 19, of the city of Richmond, in meeting assembled, do most heartily endorse the action of the executive board in endorsing the candidacy of Mr. Brown, with the firm belief that his election will mean the harmonizing of agricultural agencies and organized labor in the State, and will add to the impetus to the agricultural development of Virginia.

Resolved, further, That our delegates to the Central Trades Council

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OIL COMPANY MUST PAY \$500,000 PENALTY

Archbold and Folger Also Ordered to Transfer Their Stock.

TEXAS SUIT IS SETTLED

Agreed Verdict Holds That Business in State May Be Continued.

Greenville, Texas, July 21.—Half a million dollars as a penalty and the transfer of 21,596 of the 24,500 shares of stock in the Magnolia Petroleum Company of this State from the individual control of J. C. Folger, Jr., and John D. Archbold, to a trustee mutually agreed upon, was accepted by the State of Texas to-day in settlement of the \$102,000,000 penalty and counter suit instituted recently by the State Attorney-General against the Magnolia and Corsicana Petroleum Companies of Texas, the Standard Oil Companies of New Jersey and New York, and twenty-eight individuals.

The agreed verdict holds the Magnolia Company, the chief Texas interest in the suit, not guilty of antitrust violations, and it is privileged to do business with the proviso that the stock owned by Folger and Archbold shall be administered by the trustee under guarantee by the trusteeship of complete and independent operation of the company. The Corsicana company is also given the right to continue operation. The penalty assessed is based on alleged violations of the antitrust laws prior to 1909.

A fourth case of penalizing, in six years, of oil companies has been penalized in this State, but the first instance in which any of the companies sued have been permitted to continue in operation.

Attorney-General R. F. Looney, of Texas, commenting on the compromise to-day, said:

The penalty of \$500,000, together with safeguards placed about the operation of the Magnolia and Corsicana Petroleum Companies, satisfies substantially the demands of the State. It seems to me that prevention of competition in any line of industry is of greater benefit to the State than could possibly be the assessment of large penalties after the violations of law had taken place. It is better for the State in the long run to prevent crime than to punish crime.

Testimony had been taken in several Texas cities before a special commissioner as preliminary to the trial of the suit at Greenville next fall, and in New York August 15. By testimony taken in Texas the State endeavor to show that the Magnolia was practically controlled by Standard Oil interests, tending to raise prices and destroy competition. In reply the defense submitted evidence which claimed showed that the Magnolia Company had actually begun to compete with Standard Oil companies.

Penalties of \$8,150,000 each were asked against the Standard Oil of New

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TARIFF MEASURE HOTLY ATTACKED BY REPUBLICANS

They Paint Word Pictures of Country Made Desolate.

CAN SEE NOTHING BUT DEVASTATION

Burton and Smoot Assail Administration Bill as Worst Ever Presented to Congress, and Predict Widespread Ruination of Industry and No Lower Cost of Living.

Washington, July 21.—Republican Senators continued to bombard the Underwood-Simmons tariff bill to-day. Senator Burton, of Ohio, expressing the assurance that it would fail in its purpose to lower the cost of living, and Senator Smoot, of Utah, in an address to be continued to-morrow, branded it as "the most injurious tariff measure ever taken up for consideration by Congress."

"This bill," said Senator Smoot, "is a peevish and sectional measure, an outcome of secret caucus methods such as never ruled before in the Senate of the United States. In his book, 'Our Freedom,' President Wilson says that there is no excuse for caucusing in Congress, and in a speech in Indiana preceding his election, he emphasized that point by asserting that there was no necessity for secrecy in congressional proceedings. Yet, not in the history of Congress has there been anything equal to that record in the way of dark methods in the preparation of a tariff bill."

Opposed by Democrats.

"Governor Foss, of Massachusetts, who has been three times elected to his present office by the Democratic party, and who was supported as a candidate for President at the last Democratic National Convention, denounces this bill as a sacrifice of the interests of the nation. He has purchased it in Canada for his large manufacturing establishment in Massachusetts, and says that he will remove his business there if this bill becomes a law. Mr. William R. Hearst, a prominent Democrat mentioned as candidate for President, agrees with Governor Foss. We all know what Democrats of Louisiana, Colorado, Montana and other States vitally interested think of this measure. A former Democratic United States Senator from Colorado has denounced it in vigorous terms. How could he do otherwise, when it sacrifices practically every important industry of that State, and also of every other Rocky Mountain State, as well as other States, excepting possibly some in the South?"

"Manufacturing is developing all over the South; crops are more diversified, and there is every reason to believe that if left alone under the protective tariff, its prosperity will continue to expand with great strides. But this bill will not only destroy the South, but it will also make itself responsible for the ruin of the country. It is a bill of destruction, and it is a bill of ruin."

Analysing the bill from end to end, Senator Smoot declared that "of the tariff laws, perhaps the worst is the one designed to annihilate the production of sugar in this country."

Calls It Great Calamity.

"It seems almost incredible that for any party should make itself responsible for such a great calamity as putting sugar on the free list to benefit a few refiners on the seacoast," the Senator

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Washington, July 21.—Reports of contentions surrounding the Huerta government in Mexico have put administration officials in an attitude of keen apprehension toward the situation there. Advice which officials believe to be perfectly trustworthy seem to indicate that the strife between the Huerta regime and the revolutionary elements is nearing a point where some definite conclusion is to be reached.

Information of this situation was permitted to become known to-day, and was coupled with the authoritative statement that the United States was making no additional naval or military preparations. Reports of impending collapse of the Huerta regime are being talked over freely in official circles, though no official of the administration will permit his name to be coupled with them. All information made public was with the stipulation that it should not be represented as reflecting the views of the administration.

Wilson's Coming Awaited.

Meanwhile, President Wilson is awaiting the coming of Ambassador Henry Lane Wilson, hurrying north from Mexico City to make a first-hand report of conditions. His report will be compared with those President Wilson has received from other sources.

Secretary Bryan, who has canceled some of his lecture dates that he may return to Washington Thursday or Friday, will participate in the conferences.

Ambassador Wilson was at Havana to-day, and an indication of the desire to hurry him to Washington was seen in a report by Secretary Bryan to Surgeon-General Blue of the Public Health Service, to expedite the ambassador's passage through quarantine at Havana and Key West.

While the first intimation of the administration's apprehensive regard for the latest development came early to-day, there was no additional information during the day to supplement the semi-official announcement from headquarters that regarded the situation a very grave one for the Huerta regime, and looked to developments for the next two weeks with the deepest interest.

Refusal of the foreign consuls' representatives to hold a parley with General Urbina, the Mexican revolutionary leader, before his attack on Durango is given as the reason for the outrages against residents, irrespective of nationality, following the recent rebel occupancy of the city, according to State Department advice received.

General Urbina sent the consuls word of his intention to besiege Durango and sought a conference with them. As a retaliation for their refusal to meet him, it is said, the city virtually was given over to the soldiery and the mob. Prices are now very high, and Consul Hamm fears that famine is ahead.

The State Department has been advised that the government at Mexico City has expressed its intention of pre-empting the situation upon the arrival of the new Japanese minister, which might be considered anti-American in character.

Transportation facilities in Mexico have been in a state of demoralization. More than 200 bridges have been destroyed between Monterey and Torreón.

From Guaymas Admiral Cowles, commanding the Pacific squadron, reported to-day to the Navy Department.

SORROW DRIVES HER TO SUICIDE

Miss Hitler Ends Constant Brooding With Drink of Carbolic Acid.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]

New York, July 21.—Brooding over the death of her mother and father, almost at the same time, March, drove Miss Margaretta Hitler, twenty-seven years old, of No. 66 North Franklin Avenue, Pottstown, Pa., to end her life some time early to-day in the Martha Washington hotel.

She ended her life by drinking carbolic acid was not learned, however, until this afternoon.

About the time that the maids at the hotel had broken open the door of the room on the seventh floor at the command of the housekeeper, who had become suspicious of the girl's absence, her brother, George W. Hitler, and an unmarried sister arrived at the hotel from Pennsylvania, seeking news of their sister. They were told of her death and went to the dead girl's room at once.

The sister was so overcome when she learned of Margaretta's suicide that she fainted. The brother, who is said to hold a responsible position in Pottstown, Pa., where the family is well known and respected, at once took charge of the body.

Mr. Hitler said his sister had been a victim of melancholia since the death of her parents last spring. He and his sisters had leased a house in Hastings-on-Hudson, a few weeks ago, hoping that the change of scene would benefit Miss Margaretta. But the young woman thought she would feel better mentally and physically when she engaged in some active work.

She determined to become an East Side settlement worker, and with that in view came to New York from Hastings yesterday and registered at the Martha Washington. Her brother was to have met her at 11 o'clock to-day at a meeting place appointed yesterday. When she did not appear he telephoned the hotel, and Miss Hitler's body was found in her room. She had taken carbolic acid.

Coroner Finckh declared after an investigation that the young woman's act was undoubtedly due to a delusion that her dead mother was calling her.

MISS HITNER ENDS CONSTANT BROODING WITH DRINK OF CARBOLIC ACID

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]

New York, July 21.—Henry Gibson Moore, the man who, during a period of twenty years, has been jumping wild-nilly from one state to another, dodging his wife, his bondsmen and the law, now owes Mrs. Moore \$25,000 alimony.

The proceeding against Moore, before Vice-Chancellor Vivian M. Lewis to-day, when the defendant was brought from the County Jail in Hackensack to explain why he had fled from his \$25,000 bond two months ago.

The bond was increased to \$50,000, and Moore was taken back to his cell, where the wealthy prisoner, with an income of \$2,000 a month, probably will remain for some time.

Mrs. Leda Schott, Moore's daughter, who during the past few years has continuously taken his part against her father, emphatically denied a day or so ago that "Mrs. Belmont," the woman whom Mrs. Moore named in her suit for separation, had visited Moore while he was in the Hackensack hospital two years ago. "Mrs. Belmont," whose real name is wealthy Countess, who fled from Moore's difficulties like a grim, sinister shadow, and is said to have been with him when he was caught in Connecticut.

Among Moore's many habits, which made him an undesirable husband, it is alleged that:

He constantly took champagne baths. Never worked in his life. Never kept a bank account. Never drank water—only wine. Often spent \$100 a night for liquor. Smoked cigars which cost \$5 each. Never walked, using a cab, if only to cross the street.

Most of these luxuries have been supplied by Under-Sheriff Heath in the Hackensack jail.

Hearing, Goes Over.

Baltimore, July 21.—Owing to the indisposition of Judge Duffy to-day, the hearing on the petition of the United States Fidelity and Guaranty Company for another chemical examination of the viscera of the late Edward O. Painter, the Jacksonville, Fla., fertilizer manufacturer, went over until next Wednesday.

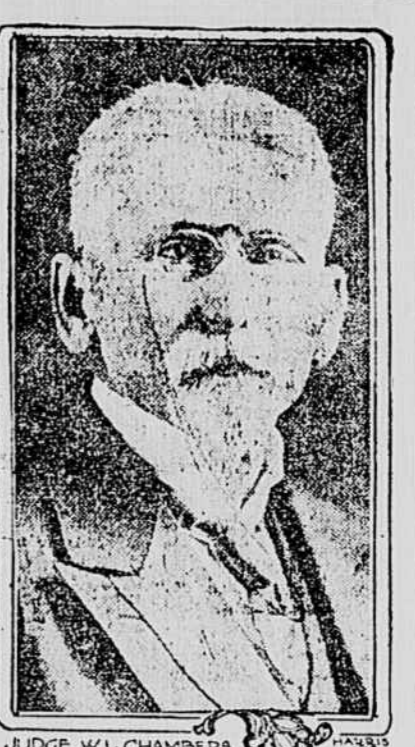
Mediation Board Wrestling With Labor Problem



JUDGE MARTIN AUGUSTINE KNAPP



G.W.W. HANGER



JUDGE W.L. CHAMBERS

TRAGEDY OR HOAX IN PECULIAR BOX?

Carnegie Corporation Fears It Is Object of Black Hand.

AN EXAMINATION TO-DAY

Package Received in Mail May Prove to Be Infernal Machine.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]

New York, July 21.—Alarm was caused this afternoon in the offices of the Carnegie Corporation of New York, at 375 Fifth Avenue, by the arrival in the United States mail of a tightly sealed oblong metal box containing liquid, and addressed to Andrew Carnegie, president and founder of the corporation.

The peculiar package was received at 3:30 o'clock by D. H. Clark, manager of the office corps. It was handed to him by the elevator operator, Charles Bohrer. A uniformed mail carrier had given it to the elevator man with other mail matter for the corporation.

The proportions and weight of the parcel caused Mr. Clark to be apprehensive. He carefully unrolled a paper which covered the box. It was of zinc, nine inches long, four inches wide, two inches deep at the center, and weighed about two pounds. At the edges the receptacle was half an inch deep and oiled out toward the middle.

Fearing that it was an infernal machine and contained a powerful explosive, Mr. Clark immediately summoned the elevator operator and told him to take the box to the basement of the building. He then telephoned to the East Fifty-third Street Police Station and requested that a policeman be sent to take charge of the metal reservoir.

John P. Barron, a detective, immediately responded, but when he arrived at the Carnegie offices Mr. Clark had left for his home by subway. The wrapper of the package had also vanished. The police supposed Mr. Clark locked it up for safekeeping. When

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PROGRESS OF BILL PLEASES WILSON

President Satisfied With Work Already Done on Reform of Currency.

AN EXAMINATION TO-DAY

Determined That Measure Shall Be Enacted Into Law at This Session.

Washington, July 21.—There will be no changes in the administration plans for the enactment of the currency reform measure at the present Congress. This was plainly indicated to-day by President Wilson and Senator Owen, chairman of the Senate Committee on Banking and Currency, after they had held a long conference at the White House.

The President said he was satisfied with the speed with which the currency bill was being handled at the Capitol, and declared his confidence in the ultimate passage of the Glass bill with the changes proposed by the House committee. With these changes, he said he was in perfect accord.

Important Change Proposed.

The most important change recommended would permit national banks to continue to use the 2 per cent bonds for circulation. Other amendments of minor importance, Senator Owen said. The Senator positively stated that objections to the government control of the Federal reserve board would have no weight with the administration, and that in this respect the bill would be passed by both houses in its present form.

Continuing their rather turbulent consideration of the administration currency bill the Democrats of the House Banking and Currency Committee to-day agreed upon several tentative changes to the bill. This was done at an afternoon session of the committee, which Representative Ragsdale, of South Carolina, left summarily, de-

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MEDIATORS FAIL TO BRING PEACE

Situation in Great Labor Controversy Remains Unchanged.

RAILROADS STILL OBDURATE

Refuse to Yield in Demand for Arbitration of Their Grievances.

New York, July 21.—President Wilson's mediators who came here to-day hoping to adjust without delay the differences which have prevented the Eastern railroads and the \$2,000,000 conductors and trainmen from reaching an agreement to arbitrate the wage question, failed utterly in their purpose.

The conferences between the warring factions will be continued to-morrow, but if the railroad officials fail to withdraw from the position they have taken, the union leaders declare the strike, which was thought to have been averted, will be inevitable.

Judge William Lea Chambers, Martin A. Knapp and G. W. W. Hanger, who constitute the board of mediation, met the managers' committee, representing the railroads, shortly before noon. Elsha Lee, acting as chairman for the committee, informed the mediators that the railroad companies would insist upon having their eight grievances against the unions arbitrated at the same time the wage question was considered.

Behind Closed Doors.

This meeting was held behind closed doors, as were two others which followed. In the afternoon the mediators went to the Broadway Central Hotel to the conductors' committee, and the trainmen, and the committee of 100 union executives. This conference was productive of results, as the status of the Eastern Railroad strike was gone into and a definite plan of action mapped out.

Messrs. Garretson and Lee stated the position of the employees and emphatically asserted that they would not submit to any arbitration stipulation that contained the demands of the railroads. They pointed out that under the Newlands amendment to the Erdman act, they are entitled to thirty days' notice on any grievance named by the railroads.

In this particular case the union men notified the railroads of their demand for an increase of 29 per cent in pay

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SENATORS DENY TRUTH OF STORY TOLD BY MULHALL

Nelson and Clapp Take Stand Before Their Colleagues.

LOBBYIST WAVERS WHEN QUESTIONED

Fails to Remember Details When Doubt Is Cast on Meetings With Political Leaders Which He Had Reported in Letters to Manufacturers.

Washington, July 21.—Two Senators, Nelson and Clapp, of Minnesota, to-night took the stand before the committee of their colleagues investigating the "lobby," and denied the truth of statements made by Martin M. Mulhall, former political worker, accelerator of congressional opinion and all-around field worker for the National Association of Manufacturers.

In letters read into the record to-day, Mulhall told of conversations with Senator Nelson and Senator Clapp, in which Mulhall, in relation to the rejection early in 1909 of a bill amending the Sherman antitrust act, by a Senate subcommittee, which Mr. Nelson was chairman, Mulhall, and to James W. Van Cleave, president of the association, that he had seen Senator Nelson and that the Senator had told him what transpired in his subcommittee. He swore on direct examination by Senator Cummins that the association sent a copy of the subcommittee's adverse report on the bill to the President (Mr. Roosevelt). In one letter, Mulhall spoke of being introduced to Senator Clapp by Mr. Nelson, and of talking with both men about a recent decision under the Sherman act.

Questioned closely by Senator Cummins, Mulhall first swore he had been told by Mr. Nelson that he had been in the committee, even to how the members voted on the proposed amendment; pursued further, he agreed that possibly he had not received such information, but that he had watched again and declared that if he had reported that he had received such information it must have been correct.

He had no recollection of seeing Mr. Mulhall, or talking to him about this bill, and I certainly would not have talked to him about what transpired before the Judiciary Committee," said Senator Nelson to-night. "It is possible that he may have stopped in my office and gotten them from my clerk."

"Mr. Hicks, my clerk, who was with me then and with me now, says that he cannot recall that ever having seen Mulhall in our room. So far as its report is concerned, you all know that Mr. Mulhall could get these reports from the document room. I have no recollection of ever meeting Mr. Mulhall or talking to him about these subjects or anything else. Ever since Mr. Mulhall appeared here before the committee, I have been picking my brains to think of recall if I ever saw him or had a talk with him. There is a possibility that I may be mistaken. I understand that Mr. Mulhall had a mistake then, and perhaps that may account for the fact that I do not recognize him now."

He had the faintest recollection of ever seeing Mulhall, and even if I have no recollection that Senator Nelson introduced me to him in his room," swore Senator Clapp. "It is very clear in my mind that if I had I would have recalled it."

The Nelson matter came up when Senator Reed introduced a letter dated January 29, 1909, from Mulhall to Senator Knute Nelson, of Minnesota, in which Mulhall was named as chairman of the Senate upon the amendment of the Sherman law, read the letter. "The Senator came out and took me to his room and gave me a complete statement of what took place

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HIS PARDON TOO LATE, KING DIES IN PRISON

Had He Lived, He Would Have Been Free Man To-Day.

CAREER WAS SPECTACULAR

North Carolinian Once Widely Known as Financier and Newspaper Publisher.

Bridgewater, Mass., July 21.—A spectacular career was ended under pathetic circumstances to-day, when Cardenio F. King, once widely known as a financier and newspaper publisher of Boston, died in the very home of the Farm, here in the very hour that friends, aware of the approach of death, were making desperate efforts to obtain his pardon.

Only a legal technicality prevented King from being those of a free man. Word that his condition was hopeless was sent to Governor Foss at Boston this morning, and soon afterwards Mrs. King and their four sons, who were at the bedside, received the welcome message that the governor had canvassed the members of his council and had secured their consent to immediate clemency.

King brightened perceptibly at the news. He was not told of the word received shortly after that Attorney-General Swift had rendered an opinion that a pardon could not be granted by the governor. He was, however, brought assurance that a pardon would be granted to-morrow, when the council had been ordered to convene. Dr.

Emerson, medical head of the State Farm, hurried with the news to the hospital, but King returned to announce that King was dead.

King was convicted of obtaining \$22,000 under false pretenses from persons who had entrusted him with funds for investment. He was sentenced to from ten to fourteen years. In January, 1909, he began his term at Charlestown, but became seriously ill and was removed here. A chronic intestinal trouble still pursuing him, he lost sight of his condition suddenly became critical.

A native of North Carolina, King began his financial operations in Boston in 1890. In 1907 he began publication of the Boston Daily Tribune, but it was discontinued after several months.

In 1908 King's customers began to complain that stocks for which they had entrusted him had not been delivered. Bankruptcy followed. His liabilities were nearly \$300,000 and assets less than \$14,000. A warrant for King's arrest was issued, but he disappeared. He was traced finally to Columbia, S. C., returned to Boston and surrendered in June, 1908.

Sentence was pronounced upon him following a dramatic recital, in which King declared he was innocent of any wrong intention. He closed by accusing Thomas W. Lawson, the Boston financier, of bringing him to financial ruin.

PUT UP TO CONGRESS

Wilson Asks If Rear-Admiral Peary May Receive Decoration.

Washington, July 21.—Congress has been called upon by President Wilson for its formal decision whether Rear-Admiral Robert E. Peary, U. S. N., retired, may accept the decoration of grand officer of the Legion of Honor, conferred upon him by President Poincaré of France in recognition of the Arctic explorations.